



underside of the abdomen is of a uniform blackish brown colour with an indistinct pale longitudinal line on either side.

The spinners of the inferior pair are strong but short, though longer than those of the superior pair.

The *female* resembles the male in general colour and markings; the sides of the abdomen, however, on the hinder half are paler than those of the male, and are marked with two differently sized oblique irregular blackish markings; the genital aperture is simple, but of a distinctive form.

Eight males and one female were received from the Rev. A. E. Eaton, by whom they were found on Kerguelen's Land under stones, and running also at times on the ground.

This spider (as above observed), the only one found on the island, is of great interest, being unmistakably allied to *Tegenaria* and *Agelena*, though quite distinct from both.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIX.

Fig. 1. *Torynophora serrata*, sp. n.

a, upperside, highly magnified; *b*, underside without the legs; *c*, profile; *d*, leg of first pair; *e*, extremity of tarsus of ditto; *f*, palpi; *g*, extremity of one of the cephalic projections, highly magnified; *h*, one of the clavate hairs on abdomen, highly magnified; *k*, mouth-parts on underside, highly magnified; *o*, natural length.

Fig. 2. *Seirus pallidus*, sp. n.

a, upperside; *b*, upperside of caput and mouth-parts, more enlarged, showing the position of the eyes; *c*, natural length.

Fig. 3. *Hyalomma puta*, sp. n.

a, upperside; *b*, underside without legs; *c*, caput, palpi, and falcēs, more enlarged; *d*, natural length.

Fig. 4. *Pœcilophysis kerguelensis*, sp. n.

a, upperside; *b*, underside without legs; *c*, profile without legs or palpi; *d*, extremity of tarsus of leg of second pair; *e*, digital joint of palpus; *g*, portion of falcēs and maxillæ in profile; *f*, natural length.

Fig. 5. *Myro kerguelensis*, sp. n.

a, upperside; *b*, fore part of caput and falcēs, from the front, showing the position of the eyes; *c*, profile; *d*, maxillæ and labium; *e*, *g*, left palpus in two positions; *h*, genital aperture (♀); *f*, natural length.

2. Descriptions of Four new Species of Helix; with some notes on *Helix angasiana* of Pfeiffer. By GEORGE FRENCH ANGAS, F.L.S., C.M.Z.S.

[Received January 26, 1876.]

(Plate XX.)

HELIX BEATRIX, n. sp. (Plate XX. figs. 1 to 5.)

Shell narrowly perforate, ovately conical, rather thin, not shining, finely obliquely striated, variously coloured; spire conoidal; whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, rounded, narrowly margined at the sutures, the last non-descending, somewhat inflated and obtusely subangulated at the periphery in front, moderately convex at the base; aperture subcircular; the

outer lip very slightly expanded and reflected; the collumella descending vertically and callously reflected over the perforation.

Diam. maj. 10, min. 8, alt. 13 lines.

Hab.? Solomon archipelago.

Var. *a.* Rich orange-yellow throughout, inner lip white, apex sometimes of a carnelian color.

Var. *b.* Bright yellow, apex orange, with a narrow black band immediately below the suture of the last whorl, lip black.

Var. *c.* Pellucid white, upper whorls yellow or orange.

Var. *d.* Upper whorls white, last whorl light brown, with a narrow pale band below the suture, lip white stained inside with purple.

Var. *e.* Very dark purplish chocolate-colour, reddish towards the apex.

This shell, like *Helix meta*, Pfr., is subject to remarkable variations in colour, but may at once be distinguished by its smaller size, the convexity of the whorls, and the roundness of the aperture, in which the subflexuous outer lip and diagonal form of *H. meta* are wanting. The general form of the shell presents somewhat of a *Paludina*-like aspect. The outer lip is much less expanded and reflected than in *H. meta*, and the texture less glossy and shining.

HELIX RAMSDENI, n. sp. (Plate XX. figs. 6, 7.)

Shell imperforate, turbinate, rather solid, obliquely faintly striated, white, ornamented with a narrow brownish-black band on the lower part of the penultimate whorl, and two broader black bands, one above and the other below the periphery of the last whorl, the central band being irregularly marked with diaphanous white spots; base tinged more or less with suffused chestnut next the columella; spire conical, apex rather obtuse; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, convex, the first three somewhat pellucid, the last descending in front; aperture very oblique, truncately oval; peristome white, the right margin expanded, sinuous, and reflected; the columellar margin obliquely descending, flattened and expanded, slightly grooved in the middle, and furnished with a long straight callus terminating abruptly within the aperture.

Diam. maj. $12\frac{1}{2}$, min. $10\frac{1}{2}$, alt. 13 lines.

Hab.? Solomon archipelago.

This beautiful shell is somewhat allied to *H. boivini* of Petit (*H. subrepta* of Quoy), but it exhibits certain differences so marked as to induce me to characterize it as a distinct species. The whorls of *H. ramsdeni* are more rounded, the last whorl is smaller, and the shell generally somewhat more conical than in *H. boivini*; whilst the peculiar white spots on the central black band remind one of similar markings in *H. ambrosia*, Ang. The beautiful scarlet outer lip so constant in *H. boivini* is entirely absent in the present species; and the shell is of an almost bluish white, while *H. boivini* has a warm yellowish tinge.

I have named this shell in memory of the late Lady Harriet Ramsden, from whose collection the typical specimen originally came.

HELIX MORESBYI, n. sp. (Plate XX. figs. 8, 9.)

Shell umbilicated, globosely conical, moderately solid, finely and irregularly obliquely striated, fulvous chestnut, paler at the apex, with various broad and narrow bands of deep brown, darker below the sutures; spire conical; whorls 6, convex, the last somewhat flattened at the base and excavated towards the umbilicus; aperture oblique, sublunate, within glossy and of a pale purplish hue, lips black, margins approximating and joined by a thin callus, outer margin expanded and subreflexed, columellar margin dilated, partly concealing the umbilicus.

Diam. maj. 23 min. 14, alt. 23 lines.

Hab. Port Denison, Northern Queensland.

In its general character this species comes nearer to *H. yulei*, Forbes, than to any other; but it differs in being larger, very much more conical, and in having the base of the last whorl peculiarly flattened.

HELIX RHODA, n. sp. (Plate XX. figs. 10-12.)

Shell deeply and profoundly umbilicated, depressedly convex, moderately solid, finely obliquely irregularly striated, fulvous brown, scattered with pale, diaphanous, oblique stripe-like spots, with a suffused brown band below the suture, and another darker and narrower band above it, also a narrow dark band on either side of the keeled periphery; spire depressedly conical, apex obtuse; sutures narrowly margined; whorls 6, convex, the last not descending, moderately keeled at the periphery and a little flattened at the base; aperture oblique, truncately ovate, right margin rather sinuous, very slightly expanded and subreflexed, the basal a little thickened, somewhat reflexed, and white.

Diam. maj. 10, min. 9, alt. 5 lines.

Hab. San Christoval, Solomon archipelago.

This shell belongs to the *Trochomorpha* group, its nearest ally being *H. merziana*, Pfr.

HELIX ANGASIANA, Pfr. (not Newcomb, in Ann. Lyceum Nat. Hist. New York).

This characteristic species (first described in the French 'Journal de Conchyliologie,' 1862, p. 228, by Dr. Pfeiffer, from a dead and bleached specimen in a chalky condition, that was sent home by me from the neighbourhood of Lake Torrens, in the interior of South Australia) has been the cause of some confusion amongst conchologists, which I desire to rectify. On my subsequently obtaining living specimens of this species from the same locality I wrote to M. Crosse, the editor of the Journal, stating that the diagnosis should be modified, the specimen figured having lost all its colour and become thickened by exposure to the influences of the atmosphere. This note was published by M. Crosse in the Journal for 1863, in which the colours of the living shell were given. Notwithstanding this, Dr. Cox, of Sydney, in his 'Monograph of the Australian Land Shells,' states that M. Crosse is mistaken, and that the

coloration he gives is that of *H. bitæniata*, Cox, also from South Australia, and persists in regarding the normal state of *H. angasiana* as "solid, white, and porcellaneous," and furthermore gives "*H. angasiana*, not Pfeiffer," as synonym of *H. bitæniata*, Cox, in his 'Monograph.' The coloration of *H. angasiana*, when fresh, is singularly like that of *H. bitæniata*, although the form and characters of the two species are extremely different. I have therefore given a figure of both the species on the accompanying plate, which ought to set the matter definitively at rest. I may add that *H. bitæniata*, Cox (1868), is a synonym of *H. flindersi*, A. Ad. & Ang., (P. Z. S. 1863), the description of which was unfortunately also taken from a bleached specimen from which the bands had disappeared.

The shell described and figured as *H. angasiana* by Dr. Newcomb in the 'Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York,' in May 1860, must stand as *H. bougainvillei*, it having been described and figured under the latter name by Dr. Pfeiffer in the 'Proceedings' of this Society in February 1860 (see P. Z. S. 1860, p. 133).

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XX.

Figs. 1-5. *Helix beatrix*.
Figs. 6, 7. *Helix ramsdeni*.
Figs. 8, 9. *Helix moresbyi*.

Figs. 10, 11, 12 *Helix rhoda*.
Figs. 13, 14. *Helix angasiana*.
Figs. 15, 16. *Helix bitæniata*.

3. Notes on some of the Blue Crows of America. By P. L. SLATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., and OSBERT SALVIN, M.A., F.R.S.

[Received January 9, 1875.]

The typical Crows (*Corvus*) are, as is well known to naturalists, in the New World essentially a northern form, and have only penetrated into the Neotropical Region as far south as the highlands of Guatemala and the northern Antilles. Several genera of Blue Crows take their place in Central and Southern America. Of these, in our 'Nomenclator,' we enumerated 32 species as autoptically known to us. But during the past three years the receipt of additional specimens and examination of others in different collections has enabled us to add slightly to the number, and to make certain rectifications in our own list. These we beg leave to submit to the Society.

1. CYANOCITTA* ARGENTIGULA.

C. argentigula, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. xi. p. 88 (1875).

Under this name Mr. Lawrence has recently described a Jay from Costa Rica with which we are not yet autoptically acquainted. It is apparently a well-defined species, belonging to the group containing

* The type of the genus *Cyanocitta* of Strickland is *Garrulus cristatus*, Linn., as stated in precise terms by the founder of the genus (Ann. Nat. Hist. xv. p. 261, 1845); and we therefore cannot understand why the authors of 'North American Birds' and other American writers persist in giving the type as *Garrulus*